PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. AIX-LES-BAINS, SAVOY, Sept. 6 .- I suppose that, thanks to the energy of the American newspapers, there is not a backwoods village in our country that is not better informed as to the details of the tremendous events of the last three days than we are, here in this rich corner of France, within 15 hours of Paris by rail, and in direct communication with the capital by tele graph. Indeed, if it were not that I receive, regularly, the invaluable Pall Mall Gazette, I should know more nothing of what has been going on than the people of this benighted town are per-mitted to know. It is true that the Paris news-papers, some of them, are received here every merning-and I also get the Temps. The newspapers that are most read here, by the so-called better class, are the Figure, the Gaulois, and the Liberté, while the viliage people feed willingly on the thin pabulum furnished by the Petit Journal and the Petit Moniteur. But, really, it makes little difference what newspapers one reads in these days I never would have believed in the possibility of such wholesale, persistent lying as fills the columns of all but two or three of the chief Paris jour-nals, and, even out of those two or three, one gets no siews at all. There is Le Temps, for instance, a newspaper usually well-informed, and always willing to face the per usually very truth, yet it is only in its issue of Sunday (dated Monday) that it publishes the news which readers of the English papers knew on Saturday, and which, as I see by the papers of to-day, you knew in New-York on the same day, d which Friday's, even Thursday's, journal had perfeetly prepared them to recive. As for the mountebank rs-the Figure, the Gaulois, the Soir, the Liberte-what could have been expected of them, when papers like the Le Temps were in the dark as to what was going on? In the dark, these newspapers will never confess themselves, and when they have no news, they proceed to make up such as they think the public will be pleased to hear. The Figure and the Gauleis run a race to see which can invent the raciest lies, and season highest the food they cram into the public maw. That public, ndeed, reminds one in these days, more than anything else of its favorite Strasbourg geese. It is reasting be fere a slow fire, tied down by the bands of war so that it annot move, while its keepers tax all its powers of digestion with continual gobbets of the rankest improbabilities. Impotent to crush the Prussians with arms of war, the French take a childish satisfaction in believing the most ridiculous stories about the reverses and accidents that have evertaken their victorious enemy. I have already recounted to you a list of these disasters. It would make an instructive article if some one of your able writers would give the simple history of what the French have hoped for in the way of Prussian misfortunes, and of events that were to turn to their own advantage, in not one of which, I believe, have they failed to be utterly disappointed and deceived. There were the political events: The refusal of South Germany to join the Prusians; the rising of Denmark against Prussia and infavor of France; the coming of Italy to the aid of France with 100,000 men; the jealousy of Russia in view of the successes of Prussia; finally, the active assistance of Aus All these events were announced, day after day, with the utmost positiveness, by the whole tribe of journals, and I was assured of the truth of them by persons of character and position, who all knew, by means of private letters and dispatches, that they were true eyond the possibility of mistake! Then there were the mitrailleuses, which were to sweep

the Prussian armies out of existence as soon as they appeared in front of the French; there was the dysentery, that was to make short work of the whole barbaric horde : there was famine that was to devour them, and utter want of money that was to dwindle them. Then, in these later days, there was MacMahon's strategy, which must inevitably succeed, and Bazaine who could not be beaten; and now, that the whole house of cards has tumbled miserably down, we have the newspapers printing and the people believing that an army of 100,000 men has entered Baden; that Prince Frederic Charles died the other day, after a short illness; and last, best joke of all, that the King of Prussia has gone raving mad! This precious bit of news was, I believe, riginated by the Figure, but, 'twas such a welcome piece of intelligence that several other journals made haste to copy it. The way the Figuro put it may amuse you, if you have not seen it. To read the following, you would certainly believe that there must have been an or so of truth to begin with. But it isn't Prench cooks alone who know how to an excellent soup with nothing but a stone for stock. French journalists can perform feats equally fueredible. "A letter from Rastadt," says Figaro, "gives us new details concerning the fact, already announced, of the insanity of the King of Prussia. It is, in truth, nothing less than an inherited malady which has long been in abeyance with this member of the family, but which the awful disaster of Jaument has stimulated into activity. We are assured that King William passed through Heidelberg on the 29th of August, on the way to Berlin, in charge of two superior officers. His madness, which is of a furious character, showed itself, first, by the most fantastic caprices, such as the dismissal of the nd. It is said that the Prince Royal, warned by M. de Bismarck, only waits the arrival of Gen. von Kanstein to hasten to Berlin to give his personal stigntion to the royal maniac. The Queen, informed at the same time by M. de Bismarck, sent Gen. Lowenfeld at once to the army, who was obliged to bring back a confirmation of the news. M. de Bismarck himself passed through Mayence on the 27th, hastening with all speed to Berlin in order to prepare for the grave events to which this serious incident cannot fall to give rise." In the same fashion twenty other stories equally false have been set afloat by these wide-awake tenders of the blind, and the sale of the newspapers that have, thus far, provided the means of keeping up the feverish excitement of the Parisians, has been so great as to encourage every one who had fattened a good breed of tie to bring it at once to market. Here is a newspaper, Le Courrier de Lyon, published, as its title indicates, in the second great city of France, and a leader of opinion in its region. I quote one sentence from an article purporting to give the latest news. It was published on Saturday, the 3d inst., and relates to the battles round Sedan. "It is not possible then to doubt any longer. We have gained victory, a victory more important then those of Borny, Gravelotte and Jaumont. Will these Prussian gentlemen still claim the victory for themselvest. If this news is true, and how can we doubt it, after the proofs we have advanced, the enemy's army must be completely annihilated!" On this same day, Saturday, the Palt Mall Gazette had on its first page two leading articles, one headed "The Emperor's Surrender," the other, "The French Defeats," and in its news columns there was a mass of details sufficient to put the extent of the disaster beyond question. I may add that a week, at least, earlier. the able military critic in that enterprising journal had predicted the whole consequence of McMahon's "strategy," and rated that General's ability at its true worth.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES-THE NEW GOVERN-MENT-PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE-THE BALLOON SYSTEM-MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sept. 12 .- In my last letter reference was made to the danger which the Government may have to apprehend from within. The men who have undertaken the guidance of affairs at this critical moment have accepted a responsibility unprecedented at any period of French history. The financial position of the country may, without extreme care, become desperate. The metallic currency is reduced to a minimum. Gold is scarcely to be had at a per cent premium, an exorbitant rate in Paris. Payments in cash are almost suspended, the Bank of France having been authorized by the late Government to refuse payment in specie, and to issue an excess of notes beyond its charter quantity, amounting to 1,500,000,000 francs, equal to \$300,000,000. We have been expecting that a considerable quantity of small notes would be put into circulation for the conve-nience of ordinary trade. They are, however, to be met with very rarely, and then only as monetary curiosities, which are stuck up in the windows of the moneychangers. To a people accustomed as our Parisians to peddling purchases, the want of a convenient mode of payment is a serious calamity. A 50-franc note, at present the lowest in circulation, is not a convenient tender for a loaf of bread, a pound of meat, a packet of bougles, or other domestic necessities, and the shopkeepers are sharp enough to refuse change unless paid at the rate of one sou per franc for accommodating their customer. The trade of the country is utterly disorganized. The war suddenly brought about a commercial disturbance which necessitated a decree by the late government extending for one month the date of liquidation for all bills falling due. The present Government has found it necessary to grant a further extension of the indulgence for a similar period. When it expires it is doubtful whether recoveries will be possible, and there ing the shell min is every probability of a further extension of time, perhaps until the war has been brought to a close. The entire Imperial system of administration has been found rotten to the core. Public men are bewildered in their ble of averting.

endeavors to discover what has become of the enormot sums which figured in the budgets under various heads. when every department, though so loudly vaunted for when every department, though so loadly vaunted for its complete efficiency, proves to be completely wanting. The War Department is perhaps the worst. Fabulous sums have been carried into account for materiel not forthcoming, and regiments of soldiers have figured in the war lists whose pay has been duly recorded, year after year, but the skeletons of which alone existed. Enormons amounts also figure for substitutes whose names were duly registered but whose identity has never

been demonstrated. The secret service budget is so secret that the names of its recipients have to be accepted upon the faith of the signature of the individual charged with its distribution. In fact to go into the details of the wholesale system of fraud, which was practiced under the Empire, would re-quire a volume of considerable size. The new Government has set vigorously to work to cleanse the old official Augean stable; it is making a clean sweep of the whole body, appointing its own men to fulfill the vacant offices. It may be supposed its task is one of extreme difficulty, and exposes it to much obloquy on the part of a certain section disappointed of place and authority, to whom reference has just been made. The stern Republicans of '92 had to encounter the assaults of the sansculottes, and their rule was only finally checked by the massacre of the sections in the streets of Paris by the young general who, so soon after, made each of his vic-

torics a step to the Imperial throne.

The streets of Paris present a singular aspect. The requisition for water with which to fill the moats, and the absence of that organized body of men whose useful duty was to water and clean the streets and keep the flower-gardens trim, has brought upon Paris the plague of dust. These men were nearly all Germans, and the rest have been drafted for military service. A little wind now whirls up clouds of pulverized rag-stone, which file the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth, and covers the clothes and gives one the appearance of having been rolled in a flour-bin. It is quite a new feature in this city of cleanliness. It is now almost a deserted city. Acting upon the injunction of Gen. Trochu and the Prefect of Police, everybody has quitted it who was not bound to it by some absolute tie. Entire rows of houses are closed and the shutters fastened, giving these residences the appearance of houses of mourning. Vast numbers of shops on the boulevards and elsewhere have put up their shutters. From the majority of the jewelers' windows the stock in trade exposed for show has disappeared. The Palais Royal suggests the idea that all its shop-keepers are bankrupts. Nothing can be more mournful than the appearance of the by-streets. The boulevards and the main arteries of the city alone retain a semblance of the old life and activity of this gay metropolis, but even here the aspect is changed. The crowds of elegantly dressed people are replaced by masses of men in every variety of military costume, prominent among which are the blouse and the kept of the rural mobiles who, within the last few days, have flocked into Paris by the thousand, and are reveling in the luxuries to be purchased for one franc fifty per day plus the gratuitous hospitality of the Paraisians. The rosy-cheeked babies and their plump nurses have disappeared from the garden of the Tuileries, and other public gardens. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into the central establishment of the International Society for the Succor of the Wounded. Its beautiful garden is a camp appropriated to the use of what remains of the French artillery service. The terraces are studded with tents. Its alleys are strewn with straw where the horses munch their provender, tethered to the ground among the statues so well known to tour ists. The basins and fountains serve as drinking pools. The smith's forge and the anvil are here and there in use for the repair or adjustment of wagon-wheels, tires, and other parts of the field-pieces. There is no end of groups of soldiers employed in manufacturing the pot-au-few from a miscellaneous collection or materials not known to Soyer. The garden gates are closed against the public, but the inquisitive enjoy the spectacle from outside, gazing upon it as upon lions feeding. The Champ de Mars presents a similar scene, only on a much larger scale. I am told that 50,000 are there encamped. Day before yesterday, when I saw it, earth-works were being raised all around it, the intention being to convert it into an intrenched camp. From the hights of Trocadero opposite the scene is singularly interesting.

The hights of Montmartre are being mounted with heavy steel guns, which will carry to a distance of 8,000 meters -nearly five miles-throwing their balls over the forts. Each of these monstrous pieces of artilery was drawn by 12 horses as far as the foot of the hights, where it was found necessary to attach 12 more to drag them to the top. A captive balloon is also stationed here, whence the aeronauts are to signal the approach of the Prussians. This balloon is stationed on the Place de St. Pierre, and is completely sheltered by the hill, and, in case of siege operations, will probably render important services. The cables are fastened to trucks, and are from 450 to 500 meters long, from which elevation the whole of the environs on the north of Paris are visible. A powerful electrical apparatus communicates by means of wires with the aeronaut. In the car, surmounted by a telescope, is a movable reflector, which, during the night, throws its light upon all inequalities of the earth below, and indeed upon every point, so that even isolated individuals straying about old Gen. Steinmetz, followed by his immediate restora- can be distinctly seen. As soon as the aeronaut perceives anything suspicious, he fixes his light upon it, and th point indicated becomes a target for the artillerists. The movements of the enemy and his reconnoissances are thus, so to speak, followed step by step, but it is more especially for the establishment of parallels that this mode of illumination will become extremely useful.

At Vincennes a distribution of Chassepots has been made to the first company of the St. Hubert Sharpshooters, a corps composed entirely of young men of good family, all crack shots. This first company consists of 150 men; their mission is to act as scouts within the zone of the forts. They left Paris on the 10th, having a complete war equipment purchased by themselves. They have ambulances, cantinières, and the following is their device: "Off the first, back the last." The various corps of scouts, free corps, and sharpshoofers who leave Paris on special service within a few miles of the capital are under strict injunctions not to eat the grapes to be found in abundance in the vineyards on their route, an indulgence extremely dangerous to men harassed by fatigue. They are enjoined to leave the grapes for the Prussians.

The Prefect of Police has seized 30,000 needle-guns, for infantry and cavalry use, with the ammunition belong-

The Prefect of Police has ordered the immediate closing of all the theaters, and the directors are compelled to remove from the stage all scenery whatsoever, and from the interior all the curtains and furniture which might, n case of fire, increase the conflagration. Forty-eight hours is the limit given for the execution of this order. They are now being converted into nospitals for the They are now being converted into hospitals for the wounded, and lodgings for the mobiles. The wreeks of MacMahon's corps are arriving in Paris. Of the 14th Foot Artillery, the effective of which was 240 men, 40 only have come back with their muskets; the 2d, 5th and 15th Regiments of Horse Artillery have come in from Douay. Of these, three officers only and a battery remain.

A vast number of mitrailleuses are being constructed by private enterprise, under the auspices of the Govern-

All the cemeteries in the interior of Paris which had been closed, are to be again thrown open.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES STANDS CORRECTED. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The editorial columns of to-day's Times

contain the following remarks:

The Gelows, the Russian Government organ, has long been at intervals the vigorous assailant of Prussia. In 1828 an attack appeared in that paper so remarkable as to be quoted all over Europe. This was provided by the contraction by Prussia of the naval port of Keppens after the science of Kiel and the Bay of Jahde, thus thresteaing to rival Russia on the Ballic.

I. The Goloss is not a, far less "the" Russian Governnent organ, as the editors of an erudite journal like The Times ought to know.

II. There is no naval port of Keppens, it is Heppens. III. The "Bay of Jahde" was not "seized" by Prussia but bought many years ago from Oldenburg, together

IV. How the possession of Heppens and the Bay of Jabde should be "threatening to rival Russia on the Baltic" is hardly to be seen, since the naval establishment of Heppens (Wilhelmshaven) on the Bay of Jahde is not situated on the Baltic, but on the German or North

New-York, Sept. 30, 1970.

Swinemünde, Prussia, is a fortified place, and within the limits of the fort immense quantities of ammunition are now manufactured. The process of making shells is finished by the scaling of each with boiling pitch. Each shell must be held, singly, over the vessel of pitch, while another man seals it. As might be expected, the operation is a ticklish one; as all about are scattered piles of shells sealed, or otherwise. Recently a man who was holding a shell let it fall into the vessel of boiling pitch; when the Chief of Ordnance, who was standing near superintending the operations, without losing one moment, plunged both hands into the hot stuff and serzmoment, plunged oots hands into the not stuff and so; z-ing the shell flung it into a tub of cold water standing near. He fainted immediately afterward from pain. But had he hesitated a second or so, there would have been a most disastrous explosion and confagration, which the heroism of a single individual alone was capa-

WAR MISCELLANY.

JULES FAVRE'S SECOND CIRCULAR.

In his second circular to the French diplomatic representatives, dated September 17, M. Jules Favresays: I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the fall of the Imperial Government we had but one idea—namely, to defend our territory, to save our honor, and to give back to the nation the power emanating from itself, and which it alone could exercise. We should have wished that this great net might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enemy. We bave not the pretension to sak disinterestedness or Prussia. We take account of the feelings to which the greatness of her lossess and the natural exaltation of victory have given rise to her. These feelings explain the violence of the Press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of statesmen. These latter will lessitate to continue an impious war, in which more than 20,000 men have already failen. To force conditions upon France which sho could not accept would only be to compel acontinuance of the war. It is objected that the Government is without regular ower be depressed in the for this reason than we do not attribute to ourselves any other prior country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is, therefore, not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussian-France divested of the shroud of the Empire, free, generous, and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political conquest, and all violent prepagands, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself, and to develop her moral and material forces, and to work fraternally with her neighbors for the progress of civilization. It is this France which, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishnor. Vainly those who set losse a terrible securge try now to escape the crussing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country. This c In his second circular to the French diplomatic representatives, dated September 17, M. Jules Favre says:

STRENGTH OF THE PARIS GARRISON. According to a semi-official account, the number of men under arms, within the line of the forte at Paris, on the 16th ult., was estimated as follows:

Regular soldiers 80,000 Sailors and marines 20,000 20,000 Douaniers and gendarmes. . National Guards—including the New battalions. 120,000
Parisian Gardes Mobiles. 18,000
Provincial Mobiles. 180,000

TREATMENT OF THE FRENCH PRISONERS AFTER SEDAN.

Mr. A. Seymour, M. P., sends to The London Telegraph of Sept. 19 the following account of what he saw when he visited the French prisoners taken at Se-

Theypade sheeps, its the following account or what he saw when he visited the French prisoners taken at 5st dan:

The place where the 60,000 or 70,000 prisoners were contacted or every map, and by an artificial canal which connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it length of the connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it length of the connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it length of the connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it length of the connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it length you mile wide, and contains a country-house, which is now a French ambulance full of the connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it length you may be the connects the stream at the two bends, thus forming, as it is now a French ambulance full of the north and called iges. And not notation the canal, on the south, and abbutting upon it, is a vitiage called other a single bridge across the canal, the only means of interest or cyross to all furnam, and a large guard of lavarian solidiers, who likewise occupy the village, to the connection of the connec those who had not received any, for what we had done. He also told us that in the village below, Iges, the peasants—who, poor creatures, are all utterly despoiled and ruined—were buying bread on their own account, and selling it at from 50 centimes to one franc for a small slice, but that, even then, at that price, they could not get enough to keep body and soul together.

Each day some died of hunger or of exposure; and 'twas asserted that several bodies beside those we saw were lying about the island. On going to Iges we went into a house where we were told there was bread; and finding a loaf there, we bought it and gave it away in small pieces, two officers who were in the house assisting us to do so.

do so.

We came back over the crest of the island, through the center, where we saw soldiers digging over the potato fields of the poor, ruined inhabitants for the hundredth time, and gleating over the discovery of a single root. We had visited the ambulance of the French Society, and found their hospital full of patients with low fever, typhus, and all the diseases arising from want and exposure—no wounded. Here they had no bread and no salt, and were in sore want of many medicines necessary for cases of the kind they had to treat. The medical gentiemen confirmed all that we had seen, and said that but little biscuit found its way to the further end of the island, as it was badly distributed, and was fought for and obtained by the strongest at the bridge where it was delivered, and seldom got so far as Iges, where the greatest distress existed. They, confirmed the storics which we heard of the deaths, but said there were many more than even we had heard of. On our return to fedan we met, at the Anglo-American ambulance, a very eminest German doctor, established in London, to whom we related what we had just seen with all its ghastly horrors; and his utter heredulity with regard to the possibility of such a thing, and his assurance that it would be remedied if we made a statement in the proper quarter, induced us to draw up a short statement, of which I append a translation, to the Eavarian Commandant of Sedan. We received no reply, however. At the time we were at the camp there were not more than 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners, the number being daily reduced by the march of 6,000 or more each day to various German fortreases. But there had been as many as 60,000 or 70,000.

The following is the statement:

[Translation.]

Anglo-American Ambulance, Caserne d'Asfeld, for the commandant of the commandant, we, the undersigned, being the statement. we came back over the crest of the island, through the

ANGLO-AMERICAN AMBELIANCE, Caserne d'Asfeld, †
BEDAN, Sept. 10, 1870.

Monsieur le Commandant: We, the undersigned, being members of the International Society for Help to the Wounded in War, and being this moment returned from the camp of the French prisoners at Glaire and at Iges, have the honor of communicating to you certain facts which have come under our notice.

That there are a great number of prisoners who are almost dying of hunger, and the half biscuit per diem, which they are supposed to receive apiece, does not always reach each individual.

That there is no means of buying bread unless they pay from fifty centimes to one franc for a small bit, which they get from the peasants, who buy it for their own use.

own use.

That the soldiers are reduced to taking pieces of the carcasses of the horses which float down the river to sus-

There is no means of buying the smallest quantity of

sait, of which there is an absolute want at the ambulance which is established here, and which is full of soldiers, famished and dying.

We are told that many soldiers are already dead of hunger, and we saw one corpse still in the river.

We therefore take the liberty of asking if steps could not be taken, under the strictest possible regulditions, to establish a place where they could buy for themselves—for many of them have a little money—just the necessaries of life.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your humble ALFRED SEYMOUR, Member of British Parliament. DUDLEY CARLETON, Colonel.

TREATMENT OF THE PEASANTRY BY THE GERMANS.

Of the treatment of the peasantry, and especially of the women, by the victorious German soldiery, Mr. A. Seymour write as follows to The London Telegraph

Mr. A. Seymour write as follows to The London Telegraph of Sept. 19:

The village of Bazeilles, which was a suburb of 2,000 inhabitants, is now a mass of smeking ruins, although there was little or no fighting there, and one house alone remains standing of the once flourishing village. A gentleman there told me that the wool off the looms was taken to make litter for the horses, and the furniture in the chateaux was all wantonly destroyed. An English gentleman, long resident at Sedan, told us he had seen the Chateau of Bellevue, belonging to a M. Amour, in which the Emperor slept on the Friday night. On the Saturday, the next day, he went there, and finding that the whole interior of the chateau was intact, he, on his return to Sedan that evening, informed the owner of the fact of his house not having been injured. In consequence of this information, the owner M. Amour, applied for a gnard to defend his property, which was granted him; but on his arrival there in the forenoon of the following day (Sunday) he found the whole house ransacked, and what was not taken away was destroyed. Much more could I tell you, Sir, and the public, but I have occupied your space sufficiently. One last statement, however, I must make—that there are the souls of many innocent girls, debauched and then shot, crying for retribution, if not for vengeance. At Glaire and at Bazeilles I heard of cases. Near the latter place an eye-witness told me he saw the corpse of a peasant between two women, propped up against the wall, where they had been shot; not content with what may or may not have been a sovere but so-called necessary example, their executioners had fastened them to the wall, and placed a flower in each of their months, making death more horrible by such hideous mockery. These which I relate are facts, not matters of opinion; and I doubt not that many of your readers will some day, if not now, be able to confirm them. of Sept. 19:

Among the victims sacrificed at the battle of Mars-la-Tour was Dr. Hermann Pabst, one of the most promising historical writers of Germany. He was engaged upon a work on Italian history, especially with reference to the lives of the Popes. When the war broke out, he left Naples to take part in it, and met his untimely fate as Adjutant to the 2d Grenadier Brandenburg Regiment.

Among the many proposals to arrest the march of the Prussians, the most remarkable is one which appeared in a Paris journal, signed a "Frenchwhich appeared in a Paris journal, signed a "Frenchwoman." The Frenchwoman begs 20,000 of her sisters in
Germany to come at once to Paris, when with 20,000
Frenchwomen they will throw themselves between the
contending armies. "This," said the Frenchwoman,
with some historical inaccuracy, and a profound disregard for the rules of construction, "prevented the
Greeks and the Romans from killing each other." Another gentleman requests some patriot of wealth to hand
him over 100,000 francs, in order to enable him to make a
machine capable of destroying the whole Prussian army.

VELLOW FEVER.

THE DISEASE ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND-THE PATIENTS REMOVED TO THE WEST BANK HOSPITAL-ACTION OF THE BOARD OF

A few days ago the Board of Health became alarmed at the continuance of yellow fever on the east side of Governor's Island, and notwithstanding the report of Sanitary Superintendent Morris that the disease was not yellow fever, the Board concluded to take the testimony of other physicians. Dr. Thomas Cotman, the Street Cleaning Inspector of the Board of Health, had reported to the Board soon after the deaths Health, had reported to the Board soon after the deaths of certain persons in Essex-st., about the middle of September, his belief that the disease was yellow fever modified by the temperate climate. He had question the physicians who attended Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. McCormack of the Essex-st. tenement, who died at the Believue Hospital, and he was further convinced, from their description of the symptoms, that the disease was yellow fever. He also visited Governor's Hand, and, on inspecting the cases there, his belief was more fully confirmed. Dr. Morris and the other physicians of the Board of Health were convinced, however, that the disease was not yellow fever.

On September 20, Dr. Morris made his report on the subject to the Board of Health. The close of that report was as follows:

storm. On Saturday, however, all were removed to the Quarantine Hospital at West Bank and placed in comfortable quarters. Several convalencent soldiers have been detailed by Gen. McNeil, commandant of Governor's Island, to act as nurses and attendants.

Now that the infection has been removed the Board of Health are of the opinion that there is no further danger of an epidemic of the disease. Some of the physicians of the Board of Health, Dr. Morris among the number, are still of the opinion that there has never been any dauger of the disease becoming an epidemic. They point as confirmation of this fact to the peculiarity that the west side of Governor's Island is entirely free from the disease. They are convinced that the spread of the disease has been occasioned by the fifthy condition of the "camp-women's quarters," a range of low one-store and basement houses, about 100 feet from Buttermilk Channel. They instance as another proof the fact that the persons who died in this city from yellow fever, had attended the wake of a soldier who had died on Governor's Island of the disease, and that they remained there two nights, sleeping in the infected quarters, and although they remained in their apartments in the Essex-st. tenement for three days after they were attacked before being sent to Bellevue Hospital, still the fever was not communicated to any of their fellow-tenants. It is very apparent that there has been a serious disagreement among the physicians of the Board of Health relative to the disease.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number of school children registered in the First, Second, and Third Wards is 2,104; the aggregate average attendance is 1.726, as follows: Grammar gate average attendance is 1,726, as follows: Grammar School No. 29, on Greenwich-st.—Boys' Department, 235; Girls' Department, 185; Primary Department, 476—896; Primary School No. 3, Stone-st., 200; Primary School, No. 117 Cedar-st., 323; Primary School, No. 220 Pearl-st., 137; Primary School, No. 42 Robinson-st., 195; total, 1,726.

The teachers state that there has been a gradual decrease in attendance of pupils in all these Wards, particularly in the Second. The explanation given is that families are constantly moving further up town, to make room for the increase of business houses. There have been a number of changes among the teachers during the vacation, as will be seen from the following list of teachers ers engaged for the commencing term:

Stone-st. School—Principal, Miss Kate Britton; Assistants, Misses B. C. Horan, C. Dellard, and C. C. Corbett. Cedar-st. School—Principal, Mary E. Duncan, Sarah Hubie, Sarah Cohen, Kate Carroll, Mary A. Cowen, Margaret Duffy, and Kate and Ellie Burk.

Grammar School, Greenwich-st.—Principal, Mr. P. G. Duffy; Vice-Principal, Thomas E. Cody, with four assistants in the Boys' Department—Principal, Miss C.M. F. Conley, with nine assistants.

Primary Department—Principal, Miss Emilie T. Wharam, with four assistants.

Third Ward School—Principal, Miss Amanda Worts, with three assistants.

Third Ward School—Principal, Miss Amanda Worts, with three assistants.

The regular session of the Evening High School established by the Board of Education, on Thirteenth-st, between Fifth and Sith-aves., begins this evening. A corps of 21 instructors has been engaged. The various commercial branches will not only be thoroughly taught, but also declamation, the higher mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, political science, the outlines of municipal and international law, architectu-School No. 29, on Greenwich-st.—Boys' Department, 235;

ral, mechanical, and free-hand drawing, and the French and German languages. Complete and extensive arrangements have been made by the committee, and all the necessary appliances and apparatus secured for the successful teaching of the sciences. The circular of the Committee of the Board of Education which is intrusted with the management of this school begins with the phrase, 'Education free to all.' The examination, registration, and classification of candidates for admission began on the 19th uit.

JAMES B. TAYLOR'S WILL. The last will and testament of the late Mr. James B. Taylor was presented for probate on last Saturday, but not admitted to proof, as Mrs. H. H. Howland, granddaughter of the deceased, intends to contest it. The case was adjourned to Friday next. The first pro-

granddaughter of the deceased, intends to contest in The case was adjourned to Friday next. The first provision of the will reads as follows:

"I direct my executors, hereinafter named, as soon after my decease as possible, to pay my funeral expenses and all just debts, dues, and demands against my estate, and to invest so much of my said estate either on bond and mortgage on uniacumbered real estate in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, or in United States bonds, or in bonds of the State of New-York, or in bonds or stocks of the City of New-York, as may be requisite to produce the sum of \$5,000 per annum, which said sum of \$5,000 per annum. I hereby will and direct shall be paid to my granddaughter, Kate B. Vassar, now the wife of Henry B. Howland, in monthly installments during her natural life, for her sole and separate use, said payments to commence from the date of my death; and at the death of my said granddaughter, I direct that the principal, so invested as above, or the bonds, stocks or mortgages in which said money shall be invested, revert to my beloved wife, Laura S. Taylor, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns."

The will also bequeaths \$10,000 to George H. Duryee; the house and lot No. 49 East Forty-ninth-st. to Adeline Weston; the sum of \$500 for the decoration of the plot in Greenwood Cemetery, and all the rest of the estate "to my beloved wife, Laura S. Taylor, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, absolutely and forever."

Edward H. Tracy Peter B. Sweeny and Luther R. Marsh are named as executors and Laura S. Taylor as executivity. The witnesses are E. Witherill of Clinton-st. and James Jackson of First-ave.

THE GRAND ROUNDSMEN ABOLISHED, On Saturday the Police Commissioners virtually abolished the Grand Roundsmen, and the following Patrolmen were appointed Roundsmen, and assigned to the Precincts usused: John J. Brogan, and S. E. Brown, First Precinct; Reuben P. Bodgers, Second; Michael Flaungan, Third; Francis Pintt, Fourth; Patrick McNally, Fifth; Peter Meily, Sixth; Michael Pettit, Eeventh; John H. Grant, Eighth; D. J. Cronan, Tenth; John W. Brown, Eleventh; James McDonald, Eleventh; William A. Lines, Thirteenth; John W. Folk, Thirteenth; John Morris, Fourteenth; Oliver Tims, Sixteenth; William H. Sutton, Eight Ternce Refley, Seventeenth; William H. Sutton, Eight Centh; P. Murphy, Twenty-first; James Maher, Twenty-second; William Kass, Twenty-ninth; Stephen Hubbard, Sixteenth. The following Grand Roundsmen were assigned to Precincts: P. Dowdican, Eighth; Edward J. McGloin, Sixth; John Nash, Fourth; John Ryan, Twenty-eighth; Michael H. Swift, Eighteenth; E. Kinney, Twenty-eighth; Charles Poehme, Twenteth; Richard Boleman, Fifteenth; Henry Stutsberry, Tenth; Thomas L. Heape, Fifth; James Perkins, Twenty-seventh; G. L. Suttle, Twentieth; J. R. Groo, Second; J. B. Aikens, Ninth, Sergeant Theodore F. Bumstead was transferred from the Eighth to the Nineteenth Precinct.

Patrolmen Francis McQuade of the Twentieth, and James Casey of the Twenty-second Precincts, were dismissed for misconduct.

Commissioner Frennan announces that he will resign on or about the 10th inst., preliminary to accepting the to the Precincts usmed: John J. Brogan, and S. E.

Commissioner Frennan announces that he will resign on or about the 16th inst., preliminary to accepting the nomination for Sheriff.

THE BROOME-ST. MURDER.

Deputy Coroner Shine made a post mortem examination yesterday of the body of Walter Johnson, whe was shot on Friday night by John Thomas, a colored cook. Johnson resided at No. 13 Minetta-st., and on the night of the murder his daughter was to have been night of the murder his daughter was to have been married. The company had assembled to witness the ceremony, and only awaited the return of Johnson, when information was received of his death. He was employed during the Summer as waiter by the Americus Chub of Indian Harbor, and is described as having been a peaceably disposed man. Thomas admits that he shot Johnson, but says he had no intention of killing him. He alleges, however, that there was ill-feeling between them in consequence of a quarrel some time previously about an umbrella.

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS FOR OCTOBER.

The Courts for october.

The long Summer vacation in the Courts came to an end on saturday, and to-day nearly all will be open, and the heavy work of the Fall and Winter commences. The number of Judges has been increased from 16 to 23, by acts of the Legislature last Winter, while the number of terms or paris of the Courts have only been increased over last October by the addition of two trial terms in the Common Pleus.

In the Supreme Court the Chambers branch will be held by Judge Cardozo and the Special Term by Judge Barnard. Judge Ingraham will sit in Part I., and will also held the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Sutherland will sit in Part II.

In the Superior Court, Judge Jones will sit in Special Term, Judges Monell, McCunn, and Spencer in General Term, and the Frial Term will be held by Justices Earbour (Part I.) and Freedman (Part II).

In the Court of Common Pleus Judge Robinson will held the Special Term, and Justices Charles P. Dally, Lowe, and Larramore will sit in General Term. Judge Van Brant will hold Part I., and Judge Joseph F. Dally Part II. of the Trial Terms.

In the Marine Court there will be a General Term held

Van Brunt will hold Part I., and Judge Joseph F. Daiy Part II. of the Trial Terms.

In the Marine Court there will be a General Term held by Judges Curtis, Shea, and Josehlmsen. The Trial Terms will be held by Judges Shea and Tracy, Judge Curtis sitting in Chambers. The want of sufficient rooms for the accommodation of the Court and Clerk, has com-pelled the above assignments for the residue of the present year. As soon as this want shall have been ob-viated, arrangements for an additional Trial Term, and change of the time of helding General Term by as many of the Judges naws outlified to hear the angeals, will be of the Judges as are qualified to hear the appeals, will b

the lighter cases in the quarters of the soldiers and their families. Some of the worst cases were extremely well marked, having all the symptoms of yellow fever. In a few cases, even, there was black vomit.

Dr. Nott made his report to the Board in secret session that the disease was, without doubt, yellow fever, and that, unless extreme measures were faken to quarantine the island, there was great danger that it would become an epidemic and decimate this city. Impressed with the importance of the information, and fearful that the inhabitants of this city and Brocklyn would become alarmed should the truth be told, the members of the Board resolved that their proceedings should be kept secret for a time at least. At the special secret meeting of the Board on Thursday, it was resolved that Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer of the port, and Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer of the port, and Dr. Carnochan, Health officer of the port, and Dr. Carnochan, Health be requested to visit Governor's Island, and make a full inspection of the same. They also reported that the disease was well-marked yellow fever; that there were then 43 cases under treatment, some of these dying from black vomit. There had been already a number of deaths, among them the chaplain of the post, the Rev. Mr. Page. In every fatal case death had occurred on the fourth day after the patient was attacked. This was also the case with those who had died in Bellevue Hospital.

Since the commencement of the disease on Governor's Island, Ang. 14, there has been so cases, and of these 20 had died. On receiving this intelligence, the Board of Health passed a resolution empowering Commissioner.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Scott, yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, committed Charles Moore for burglary at the store of Hans Gottsch, No. 109 Forsyth-st. Mary Duffy of No. 113 Baxter-st. caused the arrest of Rudolph Bergman on a charge of bigamy, and he was committed to the Tombs by Alderman Coman. Daniel Foz of No. 103 Crosby-st., who stole a watch from David Krongold, was also committed.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yes-At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yes-terday, Justice Cox committed George W. Shaw on a charge of incurring a board bill of \$6\$ at the St. James Hotel, and decliming to pay; Thomas Mott, larceny of a watch from Robert O. Haltzman, a Custom-House clerk; and Edward Carroll, brutally assaulting John Norbuck in the oyster saloon No. 235 West Forty-first-st.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SCHERR COURT—CHARREIS—CARDOMO, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Calendar called at 12.—First Monday in October, motion calendar. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—BARRARD, J.—Court opens at 10

SUPREME COURT—CHANKER—ARDON, S. C. Court opens at 2 m. — Calendar called at 12.— Pirst Monday in October, motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—BARNARD, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Demorrars:

1. Ortel agt. Wood, Jr.
2. Baldwin agt. Smooet.
3. Chapin agt. Fent.
4. Bend agt. Smith.
5. Palmer agt. Elchmond Iron Mining Co.
6. Heineman agt. Spencer.
6. Shanahan agt. Howen.
7. O'Rourke agt. Bidwell.
8. Northouse agt. Eppinger.
9. Lester agt. Cohen.
10. Sander agt. Meade.
11. Holyoke agt. Adams.
12. Puller agt. Millia.
13. Barns agt. Wood.
14. Smith agt. Reynolds.
15. Por agt. Waterhouse.
16. The East New York and Jamaica Railread agt. Elmore.
16. The East New York and Jamaica Railread agt. Elmore.
1800. Brink et al. agt. Hanover Pire 1915. Morchead agt. Wood.
31. Kagha agt. Alcout.
1807. Brink et al. agt. Hanover Pire 1915. Morchead agt. Woodmee.
1809. Rownell agt. Third-awa Rail-1915. Horse et al. agt. There Republic 1915. Morchead agt. Wolmer.
1807. Brink et al. agt. The Republic 1915. Morchead agt. Woodmee.
1809. Rownell agt. Third-awa Rail-1915. Morchead agt. R

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—SUTHERLAND, J.—Court opens at 50752. Central City Ins. Co. agt. In a. m. Chambers agt. Baldwin, 232_Lindsley, &c. agt. European Picto-Pictor Co. 1509. Pickl agt. Burin et al. (203). Pick et al. agt. Strasburger. 1576. Hill et al. agt. Mackennie et al. 5054. Lyons agt. Third-ave. R. R. Co. 6052. Smith, jr. agt. Goodale et al. 505. Herschfield et al. agt. Levy et al. 2105. Arctic Life Ins. Co. agt. Anator. SSS...Hysna agt. Thrilaver, R.L.Co.
SSS...Hysna agt. Rev.

62...McMahon agt. Mut. Beneitt fins. Co.
48...Hand agt. Williamsburgh Fire fins. Co.
234; Moody agt. Ongood.
SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TREM—Hefore MONRAL, MCCURE, and SYNCHA, J.

1. Townshend agt. Gould.
2. Freidman agt. Dures,
3. Wassman agt. Bred.
4. Mayer agt. Hartman.
5. Berner agt. Mithacht.
6. Cohen agt. Kelley.
7. East N. Y. and Jamaion R. R.
Co. agt. Elmore.
8. Hawkins agt. Paimer.
9. Cammerer agt. Hamilton.

7. The Sixth-are, R. R. Co. agt.
Coit.

8. Co. agt. Commandation of the control of the color of the

10. Neff agt, Friedman.
11. Phelps agt, Swan.
12. Philips agt, Goodwin.
13. Townsend agt, Goold.
14. Hatch agt, Fogarty.
15. O'Connor agt, Cunmings.
16. Ward agt, Central Park N.
and R. R. R. R. Co.
17. Kowiton agt, Providence and
New York Resmohip Co.
18. Schroff agt, Bower.
19. Friest agt, Hudson R. R. R.
Co.

14. March art Fogarty.

15. O'Comnor art. Ommolog.

16. Ward agt. Central Park N.
and R. R. R. R. C.

17. Kowiton art. Providence and
Now York Steamship Co.

18. Schroff agt. Baisen R. R. R.

19. Prical Hadson R. R. R.

20. Dennis agt. Comn.

21. Mierson art. Hope.

22. Puckher agt. White.

23. The Broading Oil Refinery
agt. Brown.

SUPREION COURT—TRIAL TRIAL—Park

15. Lastia agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

16. Lastia agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

17. Hope Mittail I, I. Co. agt.

18. Storgle agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

21. Thern act. Lynch. Sheriff.

22. Thern act. Lynch. Sheriff.

23. Thory act. Kelly. Sheriff.

24. Uppen and Lynch.

25. Altorils agt. Mierce.

26. Court ogen at 104 a.m.

27. Schweiger agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

28. Clurk agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

29. Green agt. Hughes.

20. Groot agt. Hughes. et al.

20. Groot agt. Hughes. et al.

21. Thorn act. Lynch. Sheriff.

22. There act. Lynch. Sheriff.

23. Thory act. Lynch. Sheriff.

24. Court ogen.

25. Altorils agt. Allertes. et al.

26. Groot agt. Brandorf. Sc.

27. John of Park Hughes.

28. Kernan agt. Sense.

41. Hughes agt. Lynch.

42. Hughes agt. Lynch.

43. Sternan agt. Sense.

44. Fore agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

44. Fore agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

44. Fore agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

45. Kiernan agt. Sense.

46. Christia et al. agt. Sanse.

CPERMON COURT-TRIAL TRUE PART II.—HALO BY FREEDWAR.

4. Pinchner agt Keily, Sheriff.
6. Rrady et al. agt. Same.
6. Rrady et al. agt. Same.
6. Pinchner et al. agt. Lynch.
24. Atwood agt. Lynch.
25. Beer agt. Keily, Sheriff.
26. Simon et al. agt. Morse et al.
26. Scaus agt. De Grand.
27. Surgan agt. Reily, Sheriff.
28. Surgan agt. Beily, Sheriff.
29. Surgan agt. Beily, Sheriff.
30. Skausa agt. De Grand.
30. Should sagt. De Grand.
31. Surgan agt. Saler.
32. People &c., State N. Y. agt.
33. Leananga agt. Saler. 1. People &c., State N. Y. agt. 11. Jennings agt. Salter, N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. 22. Margan, Roc'r, agt. Daside

N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
2. Solomon agt. Brown.
2. Parlings. edv. &c., agt. Howes
et al.
3. Gregory agt. Gregory, ex'z.,
5. Maller agt. Earle, impl'd.
6. Kranshaw et al. agt. Wolf et
7. Balliet agt. Wilson et al.
8. Tallinadge art. Freeman et al.
9. Tompkins agt. Sireker.
10. Daniel agt. Eulend er et al.
11. Linu, ree'r. &c., agt. Police.
12. Hearth agt. Ericker.
13. However agt. Ricker.
14. Moore agt. Billyers.
15. Lonnell agt. Donnell et al.
16. Gaus agt. Rillyers.
17. However et al. agt. (No. 1) Rabber Tip Pencil Co.
18. Moere agt. Rigges.
19. Mergun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
29. Mergun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
21. Margun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
21. Margun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
22. Margun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
23. Margun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
24. Martin and wife agt. Martin.
25. Sooit et al. agt. Great agt. Courseles agt. House.
26. Lourseles agt. Martin.
26. Kranshaw et al.
27. Margun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
28. Marqun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
28. Martin. and wife agt. Martin.
28. Sooit et al.
28. Kalleria and wife agt. Martin.
28. Haller agt. Online agt. Sooit et al.
29. Courseles agt. Gregory.
20. Sooit et al. agt. Gregory.
20. Linum et al. agt. Gregory.
20. Linum et al. agt. Gregory.
21. Haller agt. Wilson et al.
22. Margun. Eco'r. agt. Banket.
23. Menupainn agt. Peris et al.
24. Martin. and wife agt. Martin.
26. Sooit et al. agt. Gregory.
26. Haller agt. Online agt. Gregory.
27. Haller agt. Online agt. Gregory.
28. Haller agt. Online agt. G

ber Tip Pencil (A. 1) Rub-ber Tip Pencil (A. 19. Blake agt. Andrews.
29. Brown et al., agt. N. E.
31. Signine, survey, &c., agt. M.
Raphaelske et al.
22. Durf agt. King et al.
21. Corr agt. Long.
21. Forwagend agt. Ogden.
25. Townsend agt. Ogden.
26. Flyth, &c., agt. Richmond.
27. Kedy agt. Long et al.
28. Deve agt. Feinner et al.
29. Deve agt. Feinner et al.
20. Bryon agt. Longland Long.
20. Signine agt. Ogden.
21. Signine agt. Oragory.
22. Bryon agt. Longland Long.
23. Williamsburgh Gly Fire Inc.
26. Williamsburgh Gly Fire Inc.
27. Co. agt. Power.

th agt Frost. PLEAS-PART L.-VAN BRUNT, J. Court opens at 91. Blom et al. agt. Hildrethe et al. 63. Met'andy adm'r agt. Gaus et al. 46. Stern agt. Moshack. 161. Carr agt. Carr. 162. Slegel et al. agt. Lewis et al. 163. Schodell agt. Kelly, sherid. 164. Brown agt. Baker. 11. Woodruff agt. Camies & Am 91. Home et al. egt. Hilldretheet al.
68. Met any defir fagus et al.
48. Steers agt. Moshack.
182. Steers agt. Moshack.
182. Steers agt. Moshack.
182. Steers agt. Boshack.
183. Steers agt. Boshack.
184. Steers agt. Boshack.
185. Steers agt. Boshack.
185. Steers at al. agt. New Hace.
185. Steers agt. It is Lavidette.
186. Burstenninder agt. Devaa.
187. Nelson, pt. agt. Format.
187. Nelson, pt. agt. Boshack.
187. Nelson, pt. agt.

Co.
3. Page agt. Steffen.
4. 424-st. and Grand-st. B. R.
5. Phillips agt. Moneuse.
6. Albert agt. Cotasen.
7. Keogh et al. art. Berker,
8. Hisckett agt. Richards.
9. Francis agt. McGovern.
10. Han agt. Schheider.
11. Wolf agt. Subbacher.
12. Stern agt. Brackeicer.
12. Stern agt. Brackeicer.
13. Roone agt. U. S. Express
Co.
19. Hand agt. Keller.
20. Co.
21. Somits agt. Coch.
22. Lints agt. Coch.
23. Krauss agt. U. S. Express
Co.
24. Matchinus agt. U. S. Express
Co.
25. Lints agt. Coch.
26. Levison agt. Coch.
27. Excellent agt. Coch.
28. Pool of the Coch.
29. Por agt. McKnight.
29. Por agt. McKnight. 29. For agt. McKnight. 29. Kabisch agt. Watta

30. Brutdenschick agt. Beng 31. Darrow art. Scallon. 32. Higgins agt. Walan. Dapensary.

15. Denvel agt. Kissam.

16. Wright agt. Fowler.

Marina Count-Triat Turm-Part L-Shra, J. Calcodar called a earring Court—Trial Thus—Part I.—Shua, J. Calcodar called at 1 a. m. 2015. Frack art. Gallacher. 2015. Share agt. Same. 1006. Court of grt. Nicolson Pare 2015. Janes agt. Modullough Leaf. 2015. Motors agt. Frag. 1019. Patterson agt. Kine. 1019. Patterson agt. Kine. 1019. Juryea agt. Kine. 1019. Juryea agt. Kine. 1019. Serve agt. Minters. 1019. Serve agt. Modullough Leaf. 2019. Byrne agt. West Side Blever agt. Modullough Leaf. 2019. Serve agt. Minters. 1019. Serve agt. Modullough Leaf. 2019. Serve agt. Modullough Leaf. 2019

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2020. Bell sqf. Frankin.
2020; Seme agt. Same.
2020; Seme agt. Same.
2020; Seme agt. Same.
2020; Seme agt. Same.
2021. Woblinsth agt. Lorillard.
2021. Mobonald agt. Walter et al.
2021. Pinch agt. Lutimer.
2021. Russ agt. Cassidy.
2021. Russ agt. Same.
2021. Same.
2021. Russ agt. Same.
2021

11. Gregory and Drake et al.
12. Rose set Cassidy.
13. Barnard et al. set. Trialem
14. Met al.
14. Met al.
15. Debirery set. Campbell.
16. Mellian art. Ring.
17. Trombul set. Ring.
18. Curningham, Guardian, set.
19. Richard art. Hendin.
20. Richard art. Hendin. Schuster agt. Eisser.
 Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Co. agt. Baker et al. 8. Laughian agt Canvin. 9. Phonix Ins. Co. agt. Willlame, to. agt. Wil-10. Mallory agt. Travelers' Ins. Co. of Hartfort. DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

No steamship Malia MONDAY, Oct. 1 NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursess of vessels arriving at this post are requested to deliver packages addressed to the NowYork Associated Press only to persons estimiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Taxusura, World, Jun. Express. Evening Post, Consucercial Advertises, Bassis. Zeitung, and New-Yorker Demokrat should also be delivered only to

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM SAVANNAH—In steamship Cleopatra. Oct. 1.—T. M. Mawood and wife, F. J. Champion, Miss. C. B. Cole, G. W. Wylle, W. G. E. Lews, W. S. Johns, W. A. Wilcox, D. Grognicaf, Rev. Mr. Smith, F. H. Hadford, A. G. Spencer. SATURDAYS WEATHER REPORT-9 A. M.

SATURDAYS WEATHER REPORT—9 A. S.

Places, Atmosphie, Foer, Places, discognie, Ther, Port Hastings, Robing, 54
Port Hastings, Robing, 54
Boston, Cross, 69
Boston, Cloudy, 53
Boston, Cloudy, 54
Boston, Cloudy, 54
Boston, Cloudy, 57
Philadelphia, Cest., 72
Philadelphia, Cest., 74
Boston, Cloudy, 78
Portress Mouroe Clear., 74
Bostong, Cloudy, 68
Fortress Mouroe Clear., 74
Bostong, Cloudy, 68
Boston, 75
Bosto

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORKOck L

Steamship Batavis, Billinga, Liverpool Sept. 20, via Queenalown 214, udes, and pass. Steamship Batavia, Billinge, Liverpool Sept. 20, via Queenalown 214, midee, and pass. Steamship harleston, Berre, Charleston, midee, &c. Steamship Maissaippi, Quick, New-Oricone, undex, and pass. Steamship Cheopatra, Pullips, Savannah, midee and pass. Steamship Prancola, Johnson, Portland, midee and pass. Steamship Prancola, Johnson, Wilters, Washington and Alexandra, midee and pass. Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandra, midee and pass. Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandra, midee and pass. Steamship John Gibson, Gager, New-Oricans, midee, and pass. Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Oricans, midee, and Quass. Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Oricans, midee, and Gibratas 6 days, mode.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Oreans, mac. and plassing to Dockness of Orleans, Hincs. Marsidillac 50 days, and Gibratise 40 days, moles.

Bark Hakon Jarl, Mathiesen, Liverpool 45 days, coal.
Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Downer, Havana II days, sugar.
Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Downer, Havana II days, sugar.
Bark Riba, Peterson, Havana Sept. 16, mgar.
Bark Riba, Peterson, Havana Sept. 16, mgar.
Bark Riba, Peterson, Havana Sept. 16, mgar.
Berg Anna. McClellan, Yabacao, P. R., II days sugar.
Berg Anna Richledlan, Yabacao, P. R., II days, coal.
Berg Anna. McClellan, Yabacao, P. R., II days, coal.
Berg Anna. McClellan, Sagar 25 days, hallast.
Berg Max, Alimann, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 days, coal.
Berg Anna, Alimann, Gow Bay, C. B., 13 days, coal.
Berg Anna, Alimann, Gow Bay, C. B., 13 days, coal.
Berg Anna, Marian, Gow Bay, C. B., 14 days, coal.
Berg Anna, Alimann, Gow Bay, C. B., 13 days, coal.
Selv. S. F. Abens, Crocker, Maraculbo 20 days, coffee.
Schr. Vallant, Croopley, Windsor AN. S., I. 3 days, plaster.
Schr. Vallant, Cropley, Windsor AN. S., I. 3 days, plaster.
Schr. Vallant, Cropley, Windsor AN. S., I. 3 days, plaster.
Schr. Valland, Cropley, Windsor AN. S., I. 3 days, plaster.
Schr. J. M. Mandel, Scal Island.
Kate Clinch, Soal Island.
Kate Clinch, Soal Island.
Hein M. Waite, Calais.
J. M. Bayla, Providence.
Boa, Belfaat
Agnes, Eliabethport.
Eliabeth, Klimbelaport.
Poter & Hooper, Providence.
Boa, Belfaat
Agnes, Eliabethport.
Bisabeth, Klimbelaport.
Boa, Belfaat
Boa, Be

Potter & Hooper, Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships—City of Washington, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Gulf Stream, for Galveston; Ennil; B. Souder and Cottes, for New Orderson, Gulf Stream, for Galveston; Ennil; B. Souder and Cottes, for New Orderson, Gulf Stream, for Galveston; English of Savannah; Wyanoka and Google, Gulf Stream, Gulf

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTORN, Octt. 1.—The steamships Java and Cuba, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening.
GLARGOW, Oct. 1.—The steamship Dorian, from New-York for Harm.
Brisher, Oct. 1.—The steamship Lafayette, from New-York for Harm.
Arrived at this part at 6 o'clock this morating.
All well.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—The steamship Eafayette, from New-York for Harm.
Arrived at this part at 6 o'clock this morating.
All well.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—The steamship Rafa, for Harman, has been damaged, and is now at Millord Haven repairing.
The bark Pecha has arrived at Hull from Hamburg. She reposits haring engouncered no Prench blocksfore or other chalacters.